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BRITISH BAD FAITH ALLEGED.

The American reply to Great Britain will make an infernal charge against the British government of the worst of bad faith. It has been stated over and over that Great Britain was conducting its blockade in the interest of British trade, rather than to keep war supplies from reaching Germany through neutral ports.

Secretary Lansing has figures which seem to clinch the contention of those who so impugn British motives. For example, while the British note contends that much of the American shipments to Norway, Sweden and Holland are intended for Germany, and argues that such must be the case because of the increase of such exports to those countries, the records of British trade show that there has been a wonderful increase of those countries of British exports of identically the same sort of goods.

In other words, while American caravans to those countries are held up, British cargoes are exported unmolested. The British government has no fear that goods shipped from England will reach the enemy, but cannot allow the risk of cargoes from America.

Is it any wonder that the next American note is expected to be so plain that it will amount to an ultimatum in fact, however far short it may fall of an ultimatum in form?

Sir Edward Carson is an Irishman, therefore no one was surprised when he said the word peace had been dismissed from his vocabulary as something immoral.

THE FALL OF WARSAW.

No one will deny that the fall of Warsaw is a development of the first magnitude in the world war. Far more important will attack if it shall result in the demoralization of the Russian army. The capture in the taking of Warsaw, of only about four thousand slaves, is of itself insignificant. The rest dashes in the arms of the czar comes from the threatened communications and the enveloping movement of the Teutonic still in progress. The fall of Warsaw and the fort defending it is but the nothing in comparison to the disaster to the allies that would follow the taking of a large part of the grand duke's army.

One certain result of the capture of Warsaw is the release of more than a million Germans to operate against the British and the French in the west, and also there will be large forces of Austrians released to operate against the Italians. The development is strongly favorable to the Teutons, and not without means of the greatest sort to the future of the allies.

Lord Kitchener has an army of three or four million men concentrated, and close, the sooner he gets them in the field the better, and if Joffre has fifteen hundred thousand of the heavy of the south of France in reserve he is going to need them before snow falls, and send them.

It is impossible as the task seemed, it is by no means certain that the Teutons will not force the allies to sue for peace before the end of the year 1915, though it is certain that if the war should last another year the superior resources and the weight of men the allies can bring into the field will wear the Austria-German down.

The French and the English cannot make much headway against the Germans in Belgium and France, on the other hand, skilled as the French and British are now, and equipped as they are, it is doubtful if all the Teuton forces can break the lines of defense between Paris and the invaders or between Paris and the invaders.

That story will be told before the middle of October, one way or the other, just as we shall know within a few days whether the arm of the great duke has been demoralized in the great Teutonic offensive, the most gigantic military movement ever conceived in the world's history.

Russia gets a lot of sympathy but no help from Great Britain.

LENDING MONEY AND KEEPING IT.

As a result of the war, the people of the United States are engaged in the most sort of high finance—that of lending money and keeping it at home after it is lent. During the Japanese war, Japan floated about ninety million dollars' worth of bonds in the United States, stating at the time that the loan was floated that the money would be left in this country to pay for American products. It was done.

Since the war began, we have loaned millions in the belligerent nations of Europe in the same way. Practically every dollar of the money has remained in the United States in payment for supplies, and some hundreds of millions of dollars in gold has been shipped from these nations in addition to take care of the trade balances.

For an example closer home, our good friend and neighbor Canada, has borrowed more than one hundred million dollars in the United States, taking it all out in trade.

But American loans have not been confined to the belligerents. Forty millions, all of it going to pay for trade balances, has been loaned to Argentina. Large sums have been loaned to other Latin-American countries, as well as to Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

All of these loans represent purchases made in the United States, hence the money remains here. At the same time this country is purchasing at favorable prices hundreds of millions of dollars worth of American securities held abroad, and, strange to say, practically every dollar of the money so spent is kept at home and the securities paid for in the products of American labor.

As we remarked upon a former occasion, this is the only country in the world today where the paper money is on a par with the gold. What this means is understood by the bankers and the business men of the nation. It means that if the war continues a little longer, the United States will become the unchallenged money center of the world, not merely while the war is in progress but after peace has been restored.

It looks very much like the allies are soon going to bring Greece and Romania into the war. The allies may not be so much when it comes to fighting, but they can give the Germans cards and beat them when it comes to the game of getting some one else to fight for them.

HOW BRIAN IS MISSED.

The program for the pacification of Mexico is now on in earnest. Carranza and Villa must compose their differences, or the United States, acting in concert with the principal leaders of south and Central America, will take such steps as are necessary to insure the restoration of orderly government.

Since Bryan left the cabinet, the Washington administration is acting much as Bryan must have acted after he was relieved of the burden of "The Old Man of the Sea." We see no more temporizing, no more fiddly policies. There is nothing of a war-like spirit in the changed attitude, merely an unmistakable firmness of purpose in doing the things that everybody knows must be done.

Although Nogales was attacked by the forces of General Calles, no lives have been taken across the border, no one has been wounded on the American side. The reason for it was that soldiers were sent to the American soldiers guarding the border to shoot and shoot to kill, if shots were fired or to endanger the lives of citizens of the United States.

Had such warning been given at Nogales we would not have had the disgraceful spectacle of five Americans killed and more than fifty wounded by Mexican bullets, and the Americans never would have had to fire a single shot across the border. For the safety of those American citizens, the influence of the peace-at-any-price policy of William Jennings Bryan was really responsible.

The anti-profanity League is to meet in Buffalo this year. The Niagara fountains are understood to talk only the poorest Sunday school language to their horses now.

ABATE THE NUISANCE.

If the county road board could find some way to sprinkle the street from the city limits to Old Town, it would be one of the greatest possible benefits to a large portion of the people of the county.

Since the rains caused that part of Central Arizona has become intolerable for motorists and to the drivers of other kinds of vehicles, of which there are hundreds every day to say nothing of the nuisance to pedestrians.

The cost would be small and the benefit great. It seems that some sort of arrangement might be made for abating the dust nuisance on our most-traveled county road.

SLAUGHTER.

Turkey is doing as well as a "pig in mud," that the allies are wondering what might have happened if the Turks had been in good health.

SHORT INDICTMENT IS PROVIDED BY NEW LAW.

(Associated Press Correspondence.) London, July 25.—A bill passed by parliament at the present session abolishes the time-honored word indictment against prisoners, which in the form of a parchment scroll frequently is twelve feet long.

The bill requires that a prisoner shall be charged in few and simple words, and the short, must be written or printed on paper not larger than a foot square.

"STUNG!"



With Scissors and Paste

FAILURE.

(5th St. Bill.)
 Fret not that the day is gone And thy task is still undone.
 'Twas not thine, it seemed, at all; Near to thee it chanced to fall, Close enough to stir thy brain And vex thy heart in vain.

Somewhere in a book I found Yesterday a babe was born; He shall be thy waiting task, All thy questions he shall ask, And the answers will be given, Whispered lightly out of heaven.

BOYS AND THE PLAYGROUNDS.

(Cuthbert Hughes)
 I do not know of any better way to teach a boy to be honorable and straight than to give him a chance to play with his comrades. In the playground he learns without any suggestion of rebellion against instruction and precept and preachment. He learns it because he does not want anybody else to lead him, and is "down" on the boy that does not play fair. And in the long run, because he is born on the boy that does not play fair, he will establish standards and conduct which are most important in the community and particularly in our great cities. If there is one thing that we need more than another it is the constant emphasis among our citizens of that spirit of play that willingness to give and take, that generosity in defeat and that lack of meanness in victory which we identify with boys, and which is learned best of all in childhood upon the playground.

THE NEW TORPEDO.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
 Dunkirk, France, July 25.—The Belgian news agency reports that the British government has adopted practical statuary for so long a time that the soldiers are beginning to assume the domestic characteristics of settlers. Chicken coops are found at frequent intervals in the clear spaces behind the trenches and hundreds of small vegetable gardens provide variety in the daily menu of their soldier owners. Officers and men find greater opportunity to give themselves the pleasure of an afternoon's fishing, the usual reward being a bag half of savory carp found in the streams and ponds which empty themselves into the flooded district.

The Belgian district in front of the Belgian base position now covers about ten thousand acres extending a huge rectangle from north of Fexmude to a point east of Newport. It is hardly correct to say that the Belgians have been absolutely stationary here, even for the past few months. Little by little the Belgians have pushed forward here and there until they have established their advanced trenches in most places well on the north side of the flooded area, at distances of a mile to two miles from their base positions.

MILLIONS OF MOSQUITOES.

These advanced positions are approached across the water. Tarnet over narrow roadways of plankings supported on piles. All the supplies for the troops in the advanced trenches are carried from the base over these crooked, rocky, bridges.

Although the mosquitoes, millions of them, make their appearance constantly throughout the flooded area, the sanitary conditions are excellent and the health of the Belgians has been phenomenally good. This fact, that contamination of the stagnant flood waters would inevitably lead to epidemics has been neutralized by the excellent work of the Belgian medical and sanitary officers who with great care have removed and destroyed every possible source of contamination, particularly the dead bodies of men and horses which for a time rotted frequently to the surface of the water.

The average depth of the water in the flooded area is about four feet, it is impossible for the enemy to advance on foot through this comparatively shallow lake because of the presence everywhere of depressions, many of them, inundated, collars or huge shell holes.

CONSTANTINOPLE NOW HAS GERMAN THEATER.

(Associated Press Correspondence.) Constantinople, July 22.—A German theater has just been opened here, and is fast to be popular with any Turk. A cast of Turkish actors under German leadership is engaged in mastering and presenting classical German plays as well as a number of comedies in the Turkish language.

Parts of "Faust," "Sister Carrie," "The Barber of Seville," and "William Tell," as well as excellent imitations of Goethe's drama, have been successfully given thus far. Heretofore the modern Turkish theaters have presented almost exclusively French drama, and with small success. The great tide of pro-German feeling in Constantinople at present is materially aiding the new venture.

Want a high grade sandwich? Or the latest grade of sandwiches? Make one of the sandwich columns of the Journal.

DOMESTIC LIFE IS ESTABLISHED IN THE TRENCHES

WANT ENGLISH TROOPS TO HAVE STEEL HELMETS

Soldiers in France and Belgium Make Themselves at Home; Plant Gardens and Raise Chickens.

London Newspapers Urge a Number of Innovations for Protection of Troops in France and Flanders.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
 London, July 28.—The London newspapers are urging upon the British government the advisability of adopting the steel helmet, as well as some simple form of protective breast armor for the troops in France and Flanders. France, Russia and Germany have been experimenting along this line for some time, and France has recently definitely adopted a light steel helmet, suggesting in design the helmet worn by men-at-arms six centuries ago.

One of the most remarkable features of this war, remarks the Times, has been the return to older, if not to ancient, methods. The steel fort has been discarded and the carbine replaced by the rifle, and the strength and durability of the wood and iron has again become a leading factor once again, as it was in the days of bows and arrows. When the battle is determined by the number of men, the strength of the wood and iron becomes of great importance. Finally, the question of armor for the fighting man himself has come up for consideration.

The idea of a light protective article is interested in several recent articles in the British medical journals. In Germany, a French army surgeon, discusses in the Lancet the result of his tests of the new French helmet and gives its unqualified endorsement. "The soldier who wears a helmet," he says, "escapes light wounds of the head and even wounds that would in ordinary circumstances have been fatal." The helmet front is greatly protected by the body of the soldier, and in other cases death or stops in, while in other cases it is perforated but acts as a heavy drain upon the force of the projectile so that hair and derr are not driven into the tissues of the head."

Dr. A. J. Hewitt, chief surgeon of the warship *Princess Royal* in her fight with the *Koenigsberg*, writes in the Journal of the Royal Medical Service urging the adoption of some kind of protective armor by the navy. One of the remarkable features of the wound he saw under his observation, he says, was the smaller penetrating power of the fragments of projectiles in open spaces like the open deck. The same zone, as far as life was concerned, seemed to be concentrated to a small area around the bursting space, and though the initial velocity of the fragments seemed to be very great, it diminished rapidly, perhaps owing to their irregular shape.

"One woman," writes Dr. Hewitt, "had his right arm so shattered that complete amputation was necessary, but a fragment of the same shell hit the brass buckle of his belt breaking it but not even bruising the abdomen. Small fragments were also the cause of the loss of four eyes but I am of the opinion that a pair of leather goggles would have saved all these."

"In another instance a light chain armor, or even leather, with a pale of sashes made from toughened motor screen glass would be invaluable to engineers of destroyers, navigators and others in exposed positions who are likely to encounter ships armed with similar guns."

Dr. Delorme, medical inspector general of the French army, believes that protective armor would cause a marked decrease in the large number of minor wounds which have serious results. The main cause of infection is the infection through holes made by shrapnel, bullet, shell, irregular dressings, etc., he says, that makes minor head lesions as dangerous and causes a mortality varying from 15 to 50 per cent."

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